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(54) Name of the invention:

Surface Layer Material of Water Absorbing Product Possessing Permanent Hydrophilic Properties

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[Note: Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

(54) [Name of the Invention]

Surface Layer Material of Water Absorbing Product Possessing Permanent Hydrophilic Properties

Detailed Description of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Surface layer material of water absorbing product possessing permanent hydrophilic properties

2. Scope of the claims

- (1) Surface layer material of water absorbing product possessing permanent hydrophilic properties characterized by the fact that it is the surface layer material of a water absorbing product where a hydrophilization treatment by using a surface active agent has been conducted on a nonwoven fabric manufactured from synthetic fiber, where the above described surface active agent is a surface active agent essentially using as its main component at least one type of material selected from the group of sodium salt of dialkyl sulfo amber acid, alkyl ester of polyoxy alkylenes and polysiloxane poly oxy ethylene copolymer.
- (2) Surface layer material of a water absorbing product according to the above described Claim 1 of the scope of the claims of the present invention where it is the top sheet of a diaper.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

[Technical Sphere of Application]

The present invention is an invention about the surface layer material of water absorbing product that is represented by the top sheet of a diaper, where the nonwoven fabric manufactured from synthetic fiber has been subjected to hydrophilization treatment by using a surface active agent.

[Prior Art]

In the case of diapers used for babies etc., it is necessary to reliably capture the urine produced by them etc., and because of that there are many cases where a nonwoven fabric material manufactured from synthetic fibers, which is coated by using a surface active agent possessing hydrophilic properties, is used as the top sheet (surface layer sheet).

[Problems Solved by the Present Invention]

However, in the case of the most recent diapers there are many cases where their capabilities have increased and they are equipped with a capability to absorb the urine from several times of urination. However, there has been the problem that it is said that when the urine from the first time is absorbed into the diaper, the surface active agent also flows and is absorbed together with the urine, and the subsequent water absorption capability is reduced.

The present invention is an invention that has taken into consideration this problem, and it is an invention, which suggests a surface layer material for water absorbing products, which is not limited to the diaper top sheet, where the water absorbing capability is sustained permanently.

[Measures in Order to Solve the Problems]

The present invention applies the following here below technological measures in order to solve the above described problem.

Namely, in the case of the present invention, it is an invention where it has been observed that if a hydrophilization treatment using a specific surface active agent is conducted, permanent water absorbing properties are demonstrated; and as this specific surface active agent a surface active agent essentially using as its main component at least one type of material selected from the group of sodium salt of dialkyl sulfo amber acid, alkyl ester of polyoxy alkylenes and polysiloxane – poly oxy ethylene copolymer, is employed, and a hydrophilization treatment is conducted on a nonwoven fabric material manufactured from synthetic fiber, and this is advantageously used as the surface layer material for water absorbing products.

[Effect]

By conducting a hydrophilization treatment using at least one type of surface active agent of the above described three types of surface active agents permanent water absorbing properties are obtained.

<Raw material for the nonwoven fabric manufactured from synthetic fiber>

Here, regarding the raw materials used for the nonwoven fabric material manufactured from synthetic fiber, which must be subjected to the hydrophilization treatment, as the synthetic resin used, as long as it is a material that can form fibers, there are no problems regarding its crystalline properties or amorphous properties, and it is possible to use the following here below materials: low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, polypropylene, poly 1-butene, poly 4-methyl 1-pentene, or polyolefins that are random or block copolymers etc., of α -olefins with each other, like ethylene, propylene. 1-butene. 4methyl - 1- pentene, etc., ethylene - acrylic acid copolymer materials, ethylene - vinvl acetate copolymer materials, ethylene - vinyl alcohol copolymer materials, ethylene vinyl chloride copolymer materials, etc., ethylene - vinyl compound copolymer materials, polystyrene, acrylonitrile - styrene copolymer materials, ABS, methyl methacrylate – styrene copolymer material, α-methyl styrene – styrene copolymer materials, etc., styrene type resins, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, vinyl chloride - vinylidene chloride copolymer materials, polymethyl acrylate, polymethyl methacrylate etc., polyvinyl compounds, Nylon 6, Nylon 6-6, Nylon 6-10, Nylon 11, Nylon 12, etc., polyamides, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, etc., thermoplastic polyesters, polycarbonate, polyphenylene oxide, etc., or their mixed materials, etc.

According to the present invention, especially, polyolefin, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene terephthalate nonwoven fabrics are preferred.

Also, in the case when polyolefin is used, there is also no problem if all of it or part of it contains modified polyolefin such as graft modified polyolefin where unsaturated carboxylic acid has been used like a maleic acid or maleic acid anhydride, etc.

< Method for the Manufacturing of the Nonwoven Fabric>

As the method for the manufacturing of the nonwoven fabric material the manufacturing methods known from the previous technology can be used. Regarding these methods, they are generally classified into wet methods, where the paper making methods are advantageously used and the dry type methods, which are different from the first. Then, the dry type methods are further classified into the adhesive agent type, where the filaments are bonded by using an adhesive agent, the mechanical bonding method where the filaments are mechanically connected to each other and bonded, and the fiber spinning method where the fiber spun filaments are piled on a transfer assisting piling surface by using electrostatic or by an air flow. Also, as the fiber spinning type nonwoven fabric manufacturing methods, it is possible to indicate as examples the so-called sprayed fiber method, spun bond method, split fiber method, network type method, etc. Then, any of these manufacturing methods can be advantageously used for the manufacturing of the nonwoven fabric according to the present invention.

Also, if the weight per surface area of the manufactured nonwoven fabric material is increased, the hydrophilic properties become poor, and because of that preferably the

weight per surface area is 30 g/m2 or less, and especially, it is preferred that it be within the range of $10 \text{ g/m2} \sim 25 \text{ g/m2}$.

<Composition of the Surface Active Agent>

As the surface active agent that is used according to the present invention, it is a surface active agent essentially using as its main component at least one type of material selected from the group of sodium salt of dialkyl sulfo amber acid, alkyl ester of polyoxy alkylenes and polysiloxane – poly oxy ethylene copolymer.

It is also a good option if it is at least one type of the above and then it is also a good option if it is a mixture of these, and also, it is also a good option if it is not a mixture, but if a third type of surface active agent is laminated and coated on the same nonwoven fabric material.

Regarding the meaning of the term where it is stated that "it essentially is using as its main component", it indicates the above described materials by themselves or in a mixture where they comprise approximately 60 weight % or more of the total material.

Regarding the sodium salt of the dialkyl sulfo amber acid, it is an anionic surface active agent that is represented according to the below described general formula (1), and di-2-ethyl hexyl sulfo amber acid sodium salt is especially preferably used material. Such surface active agent can be procured from Toho Chemical Company under the product trade name of Earol ® CT-1.

The polyoxy alkylene alkyl ester is a non-ionic surface active agent that is represented according to the below described general formula (2), and the especially preferably used materials are polyoxy ethylene alkyl (R=C10 ~ C20) ester, polyoxy propylene alkyl (R=C10 ~ C20) ester, polyoxy ethylene – polyoxy propylene alkyl (R=C10 ~ C20) ester, etc.

Such surface active agents can be procured from Toho Chemical Company under the product trade name of Pronal ® 502.

Regarding the polysiloxane – polyoxy ethylene copolymer, it is a non-ionic surface active agent that is represented according to the below described general formula (3), and the especially preferably used materials are the materials where $N'=10\sim15$. Such surface

active agents can be procured for example from Mitsuyo Kasei Company, under the product trade name of Sansilicon ® M-84.

$$(CH_{2})_{3}Si - 0 = \begin{cases} CH_{3} \\ Si - 0 \\ CH_{3} \\ CH_{3$$

In the case when these surface active agents are used according to the present invention, the surface active agent is made into a water solution at the time of the coating, and because of that, it is desirable that it be a material, which has good water solubility properties and, which also foams as little as possible. From the point of view of the former requirement, the dialkyl sulfo amber acid sodium salt and polysiloxane – polyoxy ethylene copolymer, are good materials, and from the point of view of the latter requirement, alkyl ester of polyoxy alkylene is a good material. However, in the case of the polyoxy alkylene alkyl ester, it is possible to resolve the issue of its poor water solubility properties by improving the stirring methods or the means for increasing the concentration as a water solution used at the time of the coating on the nonwoven fabric material.

The coated amount of this surface active agent on the nonwoven fabric material is appropriately selected based on the weight per surface area of the nonwoven fabric material, the required hydrophilicity level, etc., however, usually, there are many cases where the amount coated is in the range of $2 \sim 10 \text{ g/m}^2$.

<Surface Active Agent Coating Method>

The coating of the surface active agent onto the nonwoven fabric material can be accomplished by using the following methods: the spray method where it is diffused by using a spray gun, the gravure coating method where on the protrusions and indentations possessing surface of a gravure plate, which has protrusions and indentations, the surface active agent is placed and by using a spatula the surface active agent is then spread and removed, and after that the nonwoven fabric material is pressed onto the gravure plate by a rubber roll, and the surface active agent that is inside the indentation parts of the protrusion and indentation possessing surface is transferred onto the nonwoven fabric material, the reverse coater method whereby the surface active agent is coated by using a reverse coater, etc., however, naturally it is also possible to use other coating methods.

[Practical Examples]

Here below, the practical implementation examples according to the present invention and reference examples will be compared and an explanation will be provided.

Moreover, the details regarding the surface active agents used according to this practical implementation example is according to the described here below.

Pronal 502 (Toho (Oriental) Chemical Company)polyoxy ethylene – polyoxy propylene copolymer aliphatic acid (C18) ester/polyether phosphate = 90 weight %/ 10 weight %, pH 4.3, acid value 3.4.
Earol CT (Toho Chemical Company)di-2-ethyl hexyl sulfo amber acid sodium salt/1, 2- propane diol = 87 weight %/ 13 weight %, pH 5.7, organic component 72 %.
Sansilicon M-84 (Mitsuyo Kasei Company)polysiloxane – polyoxy ethylene copolymer
Nonal 208 (Toho Chemical Company)polyoxy ethylene nonyl phenol ether type non-ionic surface active agent, HLB 12.3.
Pebol B-184 (Toho Chemical Company)propylene oxide – ethylene oxide copolymer type non-ionic surface active agent, EO adduct amount 40 %
Alscope LE – 40 (Toho Chemical Company)sulfuric acid ester sodium salt of lauryl alcohol, anionic surface active agent
Alscope LE-240 (Toho Chemical Company)sulfuric acid ester amine salt of lauryl alcohol ether type anionic surface active agent
Pegenol TL – 8 (Toho Chemical Company)polyoxyethylene lauryl ether type non-ionic type surface active agent
Pegenol HA-120 (Toho Chemical Company)polyoxy ethylene alkyl amine type non-ionic surface active agent
Pegenol L-12 (Toho Chemical Company)polyoxy ethylene lauryl ether type non-ionic surface active agent, HLB 14.8
Emulgen 109 P (Kao Company)polyoxy ethylene lauryl ether type non-ionic surface active agent, HLB 13.6
Homotex PT (Kao Company)caprilic acid monodiglyceride, acid value of 2 or less
Rebon 105 L (Mitsuyo Kasei Company)alkyl imidazoline type amphoteric surface active agent
Sofunon GF-2 (Toho Chemical Company)phosphoric acid ester type anionic type surface active agent
Rabosk 5037 (Toho Chemical Company)carboxyl modified silicone type surface active agent

<Practical Examples 1 ~ 7>

On a spun bond nonwoven fabric material manufactured from polypropylene and with a weight per surface area of 20 g/m2 or 25 g/m2, materials obtained as the surface active agents presented according to Table 1 were diluted using water and aqueous solutions were prepared, were coated by the gravure coating method and they were left to dry naturally, and then the hydrophilic properties of these materials, were evaluated.

The evaluation of the hydrophilic properties was conducted according to the described below method A and method B, and the hydrophilic properties test was administered to a test piece of the unused test piece of the nonwoven fabric material that has been coated with the surface active agent, with dimensions of 16 x 30 cm, and the initial hydrophilic properties were evaluated and together with that the same test piece was placed in an air oven at a temperature of 130oC for a period of 5 minutes and after that the hydrophilic properties test was conducted and the thermal resistant hydrophilic properties, were evaluated, then, it was immersed in 120 cc of water for a period of 1 hour and after that the hydrophilic properties test was conducted, and an assessment was made whether permanent hydrophilic properties were present or not.

Here, the method A is a method where the sample is placed on the surface of the water absorbing body of a commercially available paper diaper where the top sheet has been removed, and it is placed and fixed so that it is tilted at a 450, and 1 drop of a 0.1 % NaCl water solution is pipetted from a height of approximately 10 mm, and the time (seconds) until that is absorbed into the absorbing body is measured.

Moreover, according to these practical examples, the measurement was conducted for a maximum of 60 seconds, and the cases where even after 60 seconds there was no absorption were indicated by the infinity symbol.

Also, the method B is a method where on 10 layers of stacked toilet paper the test piece was placed and then on its test side 1 drop of 0.1 % NaCl water solution was dripped, and then the number of times within 10 measurements where 2 seconds or more were

required after the dripping until the beginning of the absorption, were recorded, and the smaller than number the better the water absorption properties were.

Also, together with the testing of the hydrophilic properties, the water solubility properties and the level of foaming of the surface active agent, were also observed. The foaming was measured by the Beacker method where a water solution of the surface active agent was stirred inside a Beacker and the presence or absence of foaming was checked, the web method where water was introduced into the surface active agent treated nonwoven fabric material and when observed from above, the presence or absence of foaming was checked. The results are shown according to the presented in table 1.

<Reference Examples 1 ~ 18>

As the surface active agents materials other than those used according to the above described practical examples, were used, and the hydrophilic properties, etc., were evaluated. All other conditions were the same as those described according to the above practical examples. The results are shown according to the presented here below Table 1.

<Practical Examples 8 ~ 11>

The propylene manufactured nonwoven fabric material was substituted with polyethylene terephthalate or Nylon -6 manufactured nonwoven fabric material, and these were coated using the water solutions of the surface active agents in Table 1. The results are shown according to the presented here below Table 1.

<Practical Example 12>

In order to study the effect of mixing of the surface active agents used according to the present invention with other surface active agents, 70 weight % of Sansilicone M-84 and 30 weight % of Ionate T-60 C, were mixed, and the same procedures as those described according to the above Practical Example 1, were conducted. The results are shown according to the presented here below Table 1.

<Practical Example 13>

Spun bond nonwoven fabric material manufactured from a polypropylene composition material obtained from 95 weight % polypropylene and 5 weight % of anhydrous maleic acid graft modified polypropylene (weight per surface area of 20 g/m2), was used and everything else was conducted the same way as described according to the Practical Example 1 above. The results are shown according to the presented here below Table 1.

Table 1

(Attached separately.)

In Table 1:

1.Practical Examples, 2. Reference Examples, 3. Raw nonwoven fabric, 4. Type, 5. Weight per surface area, 6. Surface active agent, 7. Type, 8. Raw solution content, 9. Coated amount, 10. Hydrophilic properties evaluation method A, 11. Initial hydrophilic properties, 12. Heat resistant hydrophilic properties, 13. Permanent hydrophilic properties, 14. Hydrophilic properties evaluation method B, 15. Initial hydrophilic properties, 16. Heat resistant hydrophilic properties, 17. Permanent hydrophilic properties, 18. Foaming, 19. Beaker method, 20. web method, 21. Polypropylene, 22. Polyethylene terephthalate, 23. Nylon 6, 24. Polypropylene, 25. Modifier material containing polypropylene, 26. Pronal 502, 27. Earol CT-1, 28. Sansilicone M-84, 29. Nonal 208, 30. Peboru B-184, 31. Emulgen 109P, 32. Homotex PT, 33. Rebon 105L, 34. Emulgen 109P, 35. Rebon 105L, 36. Alscope LN-40, 37. Alscope LE-240, 38. Pegenol TL-8, 39. Pegenol L-12, 40. Pegenol HA-12, 41. Sofunon CP-2, 42. Rabosk 5037, 43. Rebon 2000, 44. Ionate T-60C, 45. Ionate MS-1000, 46. Ionate PS, 47. Earol CT-1, 48. Sansilicone M-84, 49. Earol CT-1, 50. Sansilicone M-84, 51. Sansilicone M-84 + Ionate T-60C, 52. Pronal 502.

<Comparison Testing>

As it is understood by looking at the results, in the case of the materials that have been coated with a surface active agent comprised of sodium salt of dialkyl sulfo amber acid, alkyl ester of polyoxy alkylenes and polysiloxane — poly oxy ethylene copolymer, the permanent hydrophilic properties are the same as the initial hydrophilic properties and because of that it is understood that even if it is contacted by urea etc., for a prolonged period of time, and for several times, the hydrophilic properties are not decreased. Not only that but also, because of the fact that the heat resistant hydrophilic properties are good, it is understood that even if a high heat is applied over a prolonged period of time due to unfavorable conditions generated during the manufacturing technological process, there is no decrease of the hydrophilic properties. Then, it is also understood that even when these surface active agents are mixed with other surface active agent within the range where they are essentially the main component of the obtained mixture, they are effective on different types of nonwoven fabric materials.

On the other hand, it is understood that in the case of using surface active agents other than those according to the present invention, even though the initial hydrophilic properties are good, the permanent hydrophilic properties are poor, and there are also cases where the initial hydrophilic properties are unsatisfactory.

[Results From the Present Invention]

According to the present invention, by coating specific surface active agents, it is possible to make a surface layer material for water absorbing products, that has permanent hydrophilic properties, and in the case when it is used as the top sheet of diapers, there is no deterioration of the hydrophilic properties even relative to several

times of urination etc., and because of that it is possible to sustain the water absorbing capability of the diaper for a long period, and it is possible to discomfort of the baby from the prior urination. Also, it can be used the same way as a surface layer material for the water absorbing products like physiological products etc. Then, it has the capability of being used also as a fabric for technological or construction applications.

Patent Assignee: Mitsui Petro-Chemical Technologies Company

Translated by Albena Blagev ((651) 735-1461 (h), (651) 704-7946 (w))

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・審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全6頁)

取発明の名称 永続親水性を有する吸水性物品の表層材

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砂発明者 吉田

好 典

山口県玖珂郡由宇町3793番地の273

⑫発 明 者 境

孝 信

山口県玖珂郡和木町和木2丁目4番1号

①出 願 人 三井石油化学工業株式

東京都千代田区霞が関3丁目2番5号

会社

20代 理 人 弁理士 佐藤 宗徳 外1名

明細會

1.発明の名称

永続観水性を有する吸水性物品の表層材

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 合成機能製不織布に界面活性剤で規水性処理を施した吸水性物品の表層材であって、前記界面活性剤が、ジアルキルスルフォ琥珀酸ナトリウム、ポリオキシアルキレンのアルキルエステルおよびポリシロキサン・ポリオキシエチレンコ間を以びまり選ばれる少なくとも1種を契質的に主成分とする界面活性剤であることを特徴とする永続観水性を有する吸水性物品の表層材。 (2) オムツのトップシートである特許請求の範囲第1項記載の吸水性物品の表層材。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は、合成繊維製不総布に界面活性剤で収水性処理を施したオムツのトップシートに代表される吸水性物品の表層材に関する。

〔従来の技術〕

乳児用等のオムツでは乳児等がした尿を確実に 補促する必要から、界面活性剤を塗布して観水性 をもたせた合成繊維製不凝布をそのトップシート (表層シート)として使用しているものが多い。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

ところで、最近のオムツは性能が向上し、数回の尿を吸収しうる能力を備えたものが多い。しかし、一度尿がされてオムツに吸収されると、界面活性剤も尿とともに流れて吸収され、その後の吸水性能が落ちるという問題がある。

本発明は、このような点に鑑みなされたもので、 オムツのトップシートに限らず吸水性能を永続的 に保持しうる吸水性物品の表層材を提供せんとす るものである。

[問題点を解決するための手段]

本発明は、前記問題点を解決するため、次のような技術的手段をとった。

すなわち、本発明は特定の界面活性剤を使用して親水性処理を施せば永続親水性を示すことに發 目したもので、この特定の界面活性剤として、ジ アルキルスルフォ號珀酸ナトリウム、ポリオキシアルキレンのアルキルエステルおよびポリシロキサン・ポリオキシエチレンコポリマーからなる群より選ばれる少なくとも1 型を実質的に主成分とする界面活性剤を用いて合成繊維製不緻布に観水性処理を適して吸水性物品の表層材に利用したものである。

(作用)

前記3種の界面活性剤の内、少なくとも1種の 界面活性剤で親水性処理を施すことにより永続規 水性が得られる。

<合成繊維製不徹布の原料>

ここで、 親水性処理を施すべき合成繊維製不松 布の原料は、 合成樹脂として、 繊維形成可能なも のであれば結晶性、 非晶性を問わず、 低密度ポリ エチレン、 高密度ポリエチレン、 ポリプロピレン、 ポリープテン、 ポリ 4 ーメチルー1 ーペンテン、 あるいはエチレン、 プロピレン、 1 ープテン、 4 ーメチルー1 ーペンテン等の αーオレフィン同士 のランダムあるいはブロック共取合体等のポリオ

の全部または一部がマレイン酸や無水マレイン酸のような不飽和カルボン酸類でグラフト変性されたような変性ポリオレフィンを含んでいても差支えない。

<不織布の製造方法>

また、製造される不敬布の目付が高くなると、 観水性特性が悪くなるので、好ましくは30g/m*以 下、特にほぼ10g/m*~25g/m*程度が好ましい。

レフィン、エチレン・アクリル酸共近合体、エチ レン・酢酸ビニル共竄合体、エチレン・ビニルア ルコール共宜合体、エチレン・塩化ビニル共重合 体等のエチレン・ビニル化合物共宜合体、ポリス チレン、アクリロニトリル・スチレン共留合体、 ABS、メタクリル酸メチル・スチレン共電合体、 αーメチルスチレン・スチレン共宜合体等のスチ レン系樹脂、ポリ塩化ビニル、ポリ塩化ビニリデ ン、塩化ビニル・塩化ビニリデン共貨合体、ポリ アクリル酸メチル、ポリメタクリル酸メチル等の. ポリピニル化合物、ナイロン6、ナイロン6-6、 ナイロン6-10、ナイロン11、ナイロン12等のポ リアミド、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリブ チレンテレフタレート等の熱可塑性ポリエステル、 ポリカーポネート、ポリフェニレンオキサイド等 あるいはそれらの混合物等を使用できる。

本発明にあっては、とりわけポリオレフィン、 ポリエステル、ポリアミド、ポリエチレンテレフ タレートの不織布が好適である。

また、ポリオレフィンを使用する場合には、そ

<界面活性剤の組成>

本発明に用いる界面活性剤としては、ジアルキルスルフォ琥珀酸ナトリウム、ポリオキシアルキレンのアルキルエステルおよびポリシロキサン・ポリオキシエチレンコポリマーからなる群より選ばれる少なくともし種を実質的に主成分とする界面活性剤である。

少なくとも 1 種類であるからこれらを混合して もよく、また、混合はしないが 3 種類の界面活性 剤を同一の不顧布に重ねて整布しても良い。

実質的に主成分とするということの意味は、前記が単独で、または、混合物として全体のほぼ 60 重量 % 以上占めることである。

ジアルキルスルフォ 錠珀酸ナトリウムは下記式(1)で示されるアニオン界面活性剤であり、とくに好ましく使用されるものはジー2ーエチルヘキシルスルフォ 琥珀酸ナトリウムである。このような界面活性剤は、例えば東邦化学よりエアロール® C T - 1 なる商品名で入手可能である。

ポリオキシアルキレンのアルキルエステルは、下記式(2)で示される非イオン界面活性剤であり、とくに好ましく使用されるものはポリオキシエチレンアルキル(R = C 10~ C 20)エステル、ポリオキシエチレン・ポリオキシブロピレンアルキル(R = C 10~ C 20)エステル、アルキル(R = C 10~ C 20)エステル等である。

このような界面活性剤は、例えば東邦化学社よ りプロナール® 502 なる商品名で入手可能である。

R ... C . . ~ C . .

ポリシロキサン・ポリオキシエチレンコポリマーは、下記式(3)で示される非イオン界面活性剤であり、とくに好ましく使用されるのはN'=10

じて適宜変更されうるが、 運常 2 ~ 10g/x 3の 範囲で塗布されることが多い。

<界面活性剤の塗布方法>

(実施例)

以下、本発明の実施例を比較例と比較しつつ説明する。

尚、本実施例で使用した界面活性剤の詳細は以下の通りである。

プロナール502 (東邦化学社)…ポリオキシエチレン・ポリオキシブロピレンコポリマー の脂肪酸(C_{1.0})エステル/ポリエーテ ~15のものである。このような界面活性剤は、例 えば三洋化成社よりサンシリコン®M-84なる商 品名で入手可能である。

これらの界面活性剤を本発明に応用する場合、 界面活性剤を本発明に応用すること、 水溶性が良好であること、及び泡立のできるだけ 少ないことが望まれる。 前者の点では、リットキャンコポリマーが良好である。 がおよびがからなびがないがあれる。 がおいません カー・ボーン カー・ボーン アルキャック ルキャック しん ボール ない でいました できる。 という 変更を上げる 解決できる。 など およって 水溶性が 劣る 点を解決できる。

これらの界面活性剤の不織布への塗布量は、不織布の種類や目付、要求される観水性レベルに応

ルホスフェート = 90wt% / 10wt% 、 PH 4.3、酸価3.4

エアロール C T (東邦化学社)…ジー 2 - エチルヘ キシルスルフォ琥珀酸ナトリウム/1,2 -プロパンジオール = 87vt%/13vt%、 PH5.7、有効成分72%

サンシリコンM - 84(三洋化成社)…ポリシロキサン・ポリオキシエチレンコポリマー

ノナール208(東邦化学社)…ポリオキシエチレン ノニルフェノールエーテル型非イオン 界面活性刺、HLB12.3

ペポールB - 184 (東邦化学社)…プロピレンオキサイド・エチレンオキサイドコポリマー型非イオン界面活性剤、EO付加量40

アルスコープ L E - 40 (東邦化学社)… ラウリルア ルコールの 硫酸エステルナトリウム塩 型アニオン界面活性剤

アルスコープLE - 240 (東邦化学社)… ラウリル アルコールエーテルの磁酸エステルア ミン塩型アニオン界面活性剤

ペグノールTL-8(東邦化学社)…ポリオキシェ チレンラウリルエーテル型非イオン界 面活性剤

ペグノール H A -120(東邦化学社)…ポリオキシエ チレンアルキルアミン型非イオン界面 活性剤

ペグノール L - 12(東邦化学社)…ポリオキシエチレンラウリルエーテル型非イオン界面活性剤、H L B 14.8

エマルゲン109P (花王社)…ポリオキシエチレン ラウリルエーテル型非イオン界面活性 刺、HLB13.6

ホモテックス P T (花王社)… カブリル酸モノジグ リセライド、酸価 2 以下

レポン105L (三洋化成社)…アルキルイミダゾリン型両性界面活性剤

ソフノン G F - 2 (東邦化学社)… リン酸エステル 型アニオン界面活性剤

ラポスク 5037(東邦化学社)…カルポキシル変性シ

布試片 16×30 cmにつき 観水性試験をして初期観水性を評価するとともに、同様の試片を130℃のエアオーブン中で 5 分間放置した後の観水性試験をして耐熱観水性を評価し、さらに、 120 ccの水に 1 時間浸渍した後の観水性試験をして、永続観水性の有無を評価した。

ここで、A法は、市阪紙オムツのトップシートを除いた吸収体上にサンプルを置き、45°の包配をつけて固定配置し、0.1% NaCQ水溶液を約10mmの高さからピペットで1 減滴下させ、吸収体に吸収されるまでの時間(砂)を測定する方法である。時間が短い程観水性が良好であると判断する。

尚、本実施例では最大 60 砂まで測定し、 60 砂を越えても吸収されないものは∞と表示した。

また、B法は、10枚重ねのトイレットペーパー上に試片を載せ、その試片に 0.1% NaCQ水溶液を 1 液程滴下し、滴下後吸収開始まで 2 秒以上要するものが10測定中いくつあるかを測定するもので、その数が少ないほど根水性が良いとするものである。

リコン型界面活性剤

レポン2000(三洋化成社)…アミドペタン型両性界 面活性剤

イオネットT-60C (三洋化成社)…ポリオキシエ チレンソルビタンモノステアレート型 非イオン界面活性剤、HLB 14.9

イオネットMS-1000(三洋化成社)…ポリオキシエチレンモノステアレート型非イオン 界面活性剤、HLB15.7

イオネット P S (三洋化成社)… リン酸エステル/ 脂肪酸エステル混合型アニオン界面活 性剤、PH 7

< 実施例 | ~ 7 >

目付が20g/z*または25g/z*のポリプロピレン製スパンポンド不織布に、第1表に示す界面活性剤を水で希釈して水溶液としたものをグラビアコート法で塗布して自然乾燥したものについて、親水性を評価した。

親水性の評価方法は後述するA法、及びB法により行ない、界面活性剤を塗布した未使用の不縫

また、親水性の試験とともに界面活性剤の水溶性、泡立の程度もみた。泡立はビーカー内の界面活性剤水溶性を提押し、起泡の有無をチェックするビーカー法と、界面活性剤処理された不総布に水を含ませ、掌上でもみ、泡立の有無をチェックするウェブ法とによった。結果を第1表に示す。

<比校例1~18>

界面活性剤として、前記実施例以外のものを使用し、親水性等の試験をした。他の条件は前記実施例と同一である。結果を第1 妻に示す。

< 実施例 8 ~ 11 >

ポリプロピレン製不機布をポリエチレンテレフタレートまたは、ナイロン 6 製の不機布に代えて第 1 表に界面活性剤水溶液を塗布した。結果を第 1 表に示す。

< 実 施 例 12 >

本発明で使用する界面活性剤と他の界面活性剤との混合による影響を調べるため、サンシリコンN-84を70 vt %、イオネットT-60 C を 30 vt % 混合し、実施例 I と同様に行った。結果を第1 表に示

<実施例13>

ポリプロピレン 9 5 wt % および 無水マレイン酸 グラフト 変性ポリプロピレン 5 wt % とからなるポリプロピレン組成物製スパンボンド不線布 (目付 2 0 9/x²) を用いるほかは実施例 1 と同様に行った。 結果を第 1 表に示す。

(本頁、以下余白)

\$1.20

1	原反不識		界面 活性 刺			根水性	評価A法		规水性評価B法			池立ち	
4	程類	目付	祖即	原液含	空布量	初期	耐熱	水繞	初期	耐熱	水柱		71-7
		9/11		有量 mt%	9/R*	親水性	极水性	规水性	規水性	親水性	拟水性	it.	法
実施例 1	\$. 97. af. h>	2 0	フ'ロナール502	5	4.6	2.0	2.5	3.4	0	0	. 0	o	0
~ 2		2 5		. 5	4.6		_	=	1	2	7	ō	0
<u>″ 3</u>	<u> </u>	-		7	4.2	1.6	_	3.3	-	_		ŏ	0
" 4		 ~		10	3.9	1.3	ı	1.8	-	-		0	<u>ā</u>
	 	-	エアロールCT-L	2	9.4	< 1	-	1.8	-	_	_	Δ	Δ
~ 6		-	,	5	8.7	< 1	-	<			_	Δ	$\overline{\Delta}$
		~	サンシリコン11-84	5	9.4	< 1	< 1	< 1		-	-	Δ	$\overline{\Delta}$
比较例 1		20	ノナール208	2	5.0	< 1	-	00	0	-	10	Δ	Δ
<u> </u>	<u>"-</u>	-	ペポールB-184	10	4.8	2.7	_	8	0	-	10	ō	0
<u> </u>		-	エマルゲン1099	2	8.4	2.2	2.4	∞	0	0	9	Δ	\$
			ホモテックスPT	2	7.8	< 1	•	00	0		8	0	@
" 5			レポン105L	4	6.8	1.2	3.3	00	0		10	Δ	$\overline{\Delta}$
		2 5	エマルゲン109P	2	8.4	2.9	2.6	∞	0	1	10	Δ	Δ
	ļ- <u>-</u>	-	レポン105し	4	6.8	3.6		∞	6	-	10	Δ	Δ
<u> </u>			アルスコープし8-40	5	5.9	6.1]	∞	- 1	-	-	Δ	$\overline{\Delta}$
			アルスコープLE-210	5	2.7	2.9		00	-	-	-	Δ	Δ
			ペグノールTL-8	5	8.3	2.5	- 1	00	-	-		Δ	
			ペグノールレー12	5	4.7	3.3		œ	- 1	- 1		Δ	$\overline{\Delta}$
		-	ペグノールHA-120	5	2.5	∞	-	∞	-	-		$\overline{\Delta}$	Δ
<u>" 13</u>			ソフノンGF-2	5	0.7	œ		∞	- 1	-			<u>\</u>
- 14	*	-	ラポスク5037	5	3.2	00	-	∞	-		- 1	<u></u>	<u>@</u>
<u>" 15</u>			レポン2000	5	3.0	00	-		- 1	- 1		Δ	Δ
- 18		-	イオネットT-60C	5	1.4	∞	- 1	80	-			0	<u></u>
- 17	*	-	イオネットWS-1000	5	0.8	00		∞	- 1	-	- 1	ŏ	<u>@</u>
" 18	"	_	イオ <u>ネットPS</u>	5	2.0	3.9	- 1	80		-		ŏ	0
実施例 8	** 4		エアロールCT-1	2	7 2	< 1	- 1	<1	-	- 1		 	Δ
~ 9			サンシリコン11-84	2	6.2	<1		< 1	-				Δ
	ナイロン6		エアロールCT-I	2 1	1.6	<1	-	2.7	- 1			3	\frac{13}{\Delta}
<u>" 11</u>		~	サンシリコン11-84	2 1	1.8	<1	-	<1	- 1			<u> </u>	
- 12	\$. 41, af. h>	-	\$>>\$JY43>#-84+{\$\$+}T-600	5	8.2	<1		<1		-		 	-
ار بر ا	変性物含有 ♣* 97* at* by											"	-
	+ 97 UE 17	20	プロナール502	5	7.0	<	-	1.5	-	-	-	0	@

<比较檢討>

一方、本発明でも使用するもの以外の界面活性 例では、初期観水性が良好でも永続観水性が悪く、 また、初期観水性すら不充分なものも存在するこ とがわかる。

(発明の効果)

本発明によれば、特定の界面活性剤を塗布した

ことにより、永統観水性のある吸水性物品の没間材とすることができ、オムツのもも観水性を担けた場合、数回の尿に対しても観水性を投いため、オムツの吸水性能を及く離れていた。 ないため、オムツの吸水性能を不快感を無けた。 ないできる。また、同じく生理用品等の吸水性 品の表層材としても同様に利用できる。されに、 まれてもの使いすて布巾としても利用できる。 できる。

特许出願人

三井石油化学工浆株式会社

代理人

比 福 宝

同 流山

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